PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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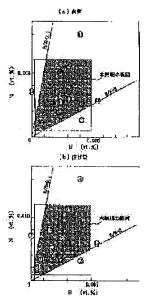
OMURA MASAKI

(54) ELECTRIC RESISTANCE WELDED TUBE EXCELLENT IN LIQUID PRESSURE BULGING FORMABILITY AND ITS PRODUCTION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To produce an electric resistance welded tube excellent in liq. pressure bulging formability required for the stock for automotive structural parts such as parts concerned to automobiles such as suspension arms, frame parts or the like and to provide a method for producing the same.

SOLUTION: This electric resistance welded tube excellent in liq. pressure bulging formability is the one in which a steel strip having a compsn. contg., by weight, 0.01 to 0.1% C, 0.005 to 1.0% Si, 0.2 to 1.6% Mn, 0.01 to 0.08% Al, 0.0006 to 0.006% N and 0.0002 to 0.005% B, satisfying $\leq 0.015\%$ S, $0.1 \leq B/N \leq 2$ and $\leq 0.01\%$ Ti+Nb+V, and the balance substantial iron is used as the stock. Furthermore, the slab having the above compsn. is subjected to hot rolling, after that, its temp. is held at 600 to 720° C fork ≥ 2 sec in the process of runout or, after gradual cooling, it is coiled at 350 to 550° C to form its structure into a structure of $\geq 80\%$ ferrite, and the balance bainite, and this steel strip is subjected to sizing at 1 to 10% width contraction percentage and is made into a tube.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]By weight, C:0.01 to 0.1%, Si:0.005-1.0%, Mn:0.2-1.6%, aluminum: An electroseamed steel pipe excellent in fluid pressure bulge-forming nature characterized by the remainder consisting of iron substantially at S<=0.015%0.1 <=B/N<=2 Ti+Nb+V<=0.01% including 0.01 to 0.08%, N:0.0006 to 0.006%, and B:0.0002 to 0.005%. [Claim 2]By weight, C:0.01 to 0.1%, Si:0.005-1.0%, Mn:0.2-1.6%, aluminum: Including 0.01 to 0.08%, N:0.0006 to 0.006%, and B:0.0002 to 0.005%, at S<=0.015%0.1 <=B/N<=2 Ti+Nb+V<=0.01%. The remainder rolls round slab which consists of iron substantially at 350-550 ** after 2-second or more temperature retention or annealing at 600-720 ** in inside of an after-hot-rolling runout, A manufacturing method of an electroseamed steel pipe excellent in fluid pressure bulge-forming nature forming a steel strip made into not less than 80% of ferrite, and a remainder bainite texture so that a width contraction percentage may be 1 to 10%. [Claim 3]A manufacturing method of an electroseamed steel pipe excellent in the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature according to claim 1 or 2 annealing a seam welded area or the whole of said electroseamed steel pipe at

500-700 **.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to an electroseamed steel pipe excellent in the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature which makes automobile structural parts, such as circumference parts of an automobile leg, such as a suspension arm, and a frame part article, for example, and a manufacturing method for the same. [00.02]

[Description of the Prior Art]As conventional technology about the hot-rolling steel strip for electroseamed steel pipes excellent in processability, raising elongation [after electric resistance welding], flat nature, and expansion nature is indicated by JP,60-17053,A by considering the steel which has predetermined chemical composition as a specific organization, for example. Raising flat nature and expansion nature and the cutting ability of a weld bead part is indicated by JP,60-21357,A by containing predetermined chemical composition. [0003]On the other hand, as conventional technology about the hot-rolling steel strip excellent in processability, for example JP,62-37089,B, Raising the stretch-flanging nature of a steel strip, etc. by making into a specific rate percentage of the organization of steel which has predetermined chemical composition is indicated by JP,1-43005,B, JP,1-46583,B, JP,2-48608,B, and JP,4-24418,B. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]Although fluid pressure bulge forming is a leading processing means as a forming process of an electroseamed steel pipe, When performing a big overhang, in order to prevent a fracture arising, in the electroseamed steel pipe manufactured in the case where an overhang is performed after bending, by conventional technology which was indicated to JP,60-17053,A or JP,60-21357,A, intermediate annealing is required.

[0005]On the other hand, JP,62-37089,B, JP,1-43005,B, Even if it applies as it is what was shown in JP,1-4583,B, JP,2-48608,B, JP,4-24418,B, etc. to an electroseamed steel pipe, it is difficult the ductility by tubulation distortion, and for especially the fall of uniform elongation (U-EI) to be remarkable, and to perform severe fluid pressure bulge forming.

[0006] This invention cancels these problems and an object of this invention is to provide an electroseamed steel pipe excellent in the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature required of the raw material of automobile structural parts, such as circumference parts of an automobile leg, such as a suspension arm, and a frame part article, and a manufacturing method for the same.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] An electroseamed steel pipe excellent in fluid pressure bulge-forming nature concerning this invention, C:0.01 to 0.1%, Si:0.005-1.0%, Mn : 0.2 to 1.6%, aluminum: Including 0.01 to 0.08%, N:0.0006 to 0.006%, and B:0.0002 to 0.005%, it is S<=0.015%0.1 \leq =B/N \leq =2 Ti+Nb+V \leq =0.01%, and the remainder consists of iron substantially.

[0008]A manufacturing method of an electroseamed steel pipe excellent in fluid pressure bulge—forming nature, By weight, C:0.01 to 0.1%, Si:0.005–1.0%, Mn:0.2–1.6%, aluminum: Including 0.01 to 0.08%, N:0.0006 to 0.006%, and B:0.0002 to 0.005%, at S<=0.015%0.1 \leq =B/N \leq =2 Ti+Nb+V \leq =0.01%. It is in forming a steel strip which the remainder rolled round slab which consists of iron substantially at 350–550 ** after 2-second or more temperature retention or annealing at 600–720 ** in inside of an after—hot—rolling runout, and made not less than 80% of ferrite, and a remainder bainite texture so that a width contraction percentage may be 1 to 10%. [0009]It is in annealing a seam welded area or the whole of said electroseamed steel pipe at 500–700 **. [0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The reason for limitation of the component composition of an electroseamed steel pipe excellent in the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature concerning this invention is as follows. C is an indispensable element, in order to make the bainite of desired quantity generate and to secure a target organization. The electroseamed steel pipe which there were few falls of the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature according [an addition] to tubulation distortion, and was excellent in the weight ratio among 0.01 to 0.1% at fluid pressure bulge-forming nature is obtained. As for the electroseamed steel pipe many excelled [electroseamed steel pipe] this in fluid pressure bulge-forming nature by the ductile fall by tubulation distortion becoming large at least, an addition is not obtained. Si is a useful element, in order to promote generation of a ferrite and to secure a desired ferrite content. At less than 0.005%, it is deficient in the addition effect at a weight ratio, and since the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature of an electric-resistance-welding part will deteriorate if 1.0% is exceeded on the other hand, let this be a maximum. Mn is an indispensable element, in order to make the bainite of desired quantity generate and to secure a target organization. The organization which bainite distributed minutely among 0.2 to 1.6% by the weight ratio in the addition is obtained. If there are few additions than 0.2%, a pearlitic transformation will happen, and if more than 1.6%, a ferrite transformation will be controlled, the organization of a request of all is not obtained, but the fall of the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature by tubulation becomes large, aluminum is added as a deoxidizing element, and if 0.01% is a minimum and the addition effect exceeds 0.08% on the other hand, fluid pressure bulge-forming nature will deteriorate according to increase of inclusion. Since S degrades the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature of a seam welded area, it needs to consider it as 0.015% or less. Addition of Ti, Nb, and V controls the fall of the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature by tubulation distortion, and the electroseamed steel pipe excellent in fluid pressure bulge-forming nature is obtained. The fall of the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature according [superfluous addition] to tubulation distortion rather becomes large. That is, since the fall of fluid pressure bulge-forming nature will become large if the total addition of Ti, Nb, and V exceeds 0.01%, let a total of 0.01% be a maximum of an addition. [0011]Since fluid pressure bulge-forming nature will fall if 0.006% is exceeded, N makes this a maximum. It will finish, if less than 0.0006%, and it does not deposit as AIN between stands, but an austenite grain becomes big and rough, and since fluid pressure bulge-forming nature falls, let this be a minimum. B has an effect which detoxicates the adverse effect to the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature of N by addition 0.0002% or more, and its fluid pressure bulge-forming nature improves by addition. This fluid pressure bulge-forming nature improvement effect has a remarkable B/N ratio between 0.1-2. On the other hand, since fluid pressure bulgeforming nature will fall on the contrary if an addition exceeds 0.002%, let this be a maximum. The relation between N, B addition, and fluid pressure bulge-forming nature is shown in drawing 1. Fluid pressure bulgeforming nature gave fluid pressure from the inside for having carried out bending of the electroseamed steel pipe (straight pipe) of 60.5 mmphix2.6mmt, and this to 90 degrees by bend-radii 200mmR (curved pipe), and evaluated it by the peripheral length rate of change at the time of a fracture (d_0) here. In drawing 1, a straight pipe and (b) of (a) are data (numerical value with a round head) about a curved pipe. When N and B element are in the stipulated range of this invention, including N:0.0006 to 0.006%, and B:0.0002 to 0.005% in the case of 0.1 <=B/N<=2, It turns out that a straight pipe shows not less than 25%, a curved pipe shows the high peripheral length rate of change of not less than 15%, and it excels in fluid pressure bulge-forming nature. [0012]The electroseamed steel pipe which has the above-mentioned component composition is made from the hot-rolling steel strip, and the slab with which hot-rolling is presented in order to consider it as this hot-rolling steel strip may be reheated once it cools below to A₃ transformation point after continuous casting, and it may hot-roll continuously after continuous casting. [0013]the 600-720 ** temperature region in the inside of a runout until the steel strip after the finish rolling by annealing of whether the retention time in this temperature region is less than 2 seconds is not carried out, the ferrite content of said ****** is not obtained but fluid pressure bulge-forming nature falls.

said hot-rolling is rolled round — 2-second or more temperature retention — or it must cool slowly. When

[0014] The steel strip after said finish rolling needs to be 350-550 ** in coiling temperature, in order to make the 2nd phase of a microstructure into a bainite texture. If coiling temperature exceeds 550 **, in order that perlite may generate, the fall of the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature by tubulation distortion becomes large. On the other hand, at less than 350 **, when martensite generates and the intensity in a steel strip increases, the fall of the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature by tubulation distortion becomes large.

[0015] In addition to the microstructure of a steel composition and a steel strip, the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature of an electroseamed steel pipe also receives the influence of the deformation amount by shaping. Since

the fall of fluid pressure bulge—forming nature will become remarkable if the width contraction percentage by shaping exceeds 10%, let this be a maximum. If the width contraction percentage by shaping is not filled to 1%, the fluid pressure bulge—forming nature in a hoop direction will become uneven, and in order that distortion may concentrate on a low part relatively and a moldability may reduce fluid pressure bulge—forming nature, let this be a minimum. A width contraction percentage is based on a following formula.

Width contraction percentage = $\{[\text{slit width}] - \text{pi}([\text{outer diameter}] - [\text{board thickness}])\} / \text{pi}([\text{outer diameter}] - [\text{board thickness}]) \times (100\%)$

The relation between a width contraction percentage and fluid pressure bulge—forming nature is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. It turns out that the high peripheral length rate of change of not less than 15% is acquired by a curved pipe, and the straight pipe is excellent in the range whose width contraction percentage is 1 to 10% not less than 25% at fluid pressure bulge—forming nature.

[0016] The hot-rolling steel strip which has the above predetermined component composition and has an organization which consists of not less than 80% of ferrite obtained by the above-mentioned manufacturing conditions, and remainder bainite, The electroseamed steel pipe with which the width contraction percentage by shaping was formed at 1 to 10% has a small fluid pressure bulge-forming nature decrease amount by tubulation distortion, and the reason for having the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature outstanding after tubulation is considered as follows. In an unprocessed hot-rolling steel strip, what has a higher ferrite molar fraction has higher fluid pressure bulge-forming nature. However, a plain ferrite has the remarkable fluid pressure bulge-forming nature fall accompanying work hardening of tubulation etc. This is considered to be for the rearrangement which works at the time of processing to be uniformly slippery over a sliding surface, and to cause work hardening. On the other hand, if less than 20% of bainite is included, it will be thought that movable dislocation density is high even if the slide of a rearrangement happens unevenly and processing advances to some extent, and the fall of fluid pressure bulge-forming nature is controlled. Furthermore, the high electroseamed steel pipe of fluid pressure bulge-forming nature is obtained by fluid pressure bulge-forming nature by detoxicating ******* N by B in an adverse effect.

[0017]

[Example]Next, the electroseamed steel pipe obtained with the application of this invention is explained concretely.

(Example 1) Eight sorts of steel shown in Table 1 was ingoted, and the tube was formed to the electroseamed steel pipe of 60.5phix2.6mmt on the hot-rolling conditions and tubulation conditions which were specified to this invention as shown in Table 2. The hydrostatic bulge test was done for these steel pipes after bending of 200mmR-90" with a straight pipe, and the peripheral length rate of change was evaluated. Steel A-F which satisfies this invention ingredient shows high fluid pressure bulge-forming nature compared with the comparison steel G and H also in any of a straight pipe and a curved pipe.

[0018]

[Table 1]

鋼	С	Si	Mn	P	S	Al	N	В	その他	B/N	
A	0.03	0.02	0.25	0.01	0.012	0.03	0.0009	0.0005		0.56	
В	0.05	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.006	0.03	0.0023	0.0017	T1:0.01	0.74	
С	0.05	0.02	.1.27	0.01	0.002	0.04	0.0028	0.0024	·	0.85	発明材
D	0.01	0.01	0.80	0.07	0.006	0.03	0.0017	0.0010	0.01Nb-0.3Cu-0.2Ni	0.59	
E	0.07	0.46	1.28	0.01	0.001	0.03	0.0025	0.0018	Ca:0.001	0.69	
F	0.05	0.05	1.26	0.10	0.001	0.03	0.0017	0.0024	0.01Nb-0.3Cu-0.2N1	1.41	
G	0.04	0.02	0.35	0.01	0.006	0.03	0.0034	tr		0.00	比較材
H	0.04	0.01	1.26	0.01	0.011	0.03	0.0028	0.0029	Ti:0.02	1.04	

[0019]

翔	番	中間保	中間保	巻取	幅校	71711	第2相	1	周長増加率(%)		
	号	持温度	持時間	温度	り率	分率		TS	直管	曲管	
		(°C)	(s)	(℃)	(%)	(%)		(MPa)			
Α	1	650	4	520	4	94	1711	380	29	17	
В	2	690	4	480	4	92	*	410	28	17	
С	3	700	5	400	4	91	~	450	27	16	発明例
D	4	710	4	510	4	98	"	440	27	16	Ì
E	5	710	4	420	4	88	"	520	26	15	
F	5	650	4	480	4	93	"	540	25	15	
G	7	680	4	420	4	91	"	420	18	7	比較例
H	8	680	4	460	4	91	"	430	21	10	

[0020](Example 2) The steel strip which changed various hot-rolling conditions and tubulation conditions, and manufactured them as shown in Table 3 using above mentioned steel A-F was formed to the electroseamed steel pipe of 60.5phix2.6mmt. The hydrostatic bulge test was done for these steel pipes after bending of 200mmR-90" with a straight pipe, and the peripheral length rate of change was evaluated. The steel pipe by which hot-rolling conditions, a microstructure, and tubulation conditions fulfill the conditions specified by this invention shows high fluid pressure bulge-forming nature compared with a comparative example also in any of a straight pipe and a curved pipe.

[0021]

[Table 3]

鋼	番	中間保	中間保	巻取	幅段	フェライト	造管後	第2相		周長增	加率(%)	
כיוי	号	持温度		温度	り率	分率	遊鈍	20-110	TS	直管	山管	
	-	(°C)	(s)	(°C)	(%)	(%)	(℃)		(MPa)			
A	9	700	4	490	4	94	なし	4. 1411	390	29	17	発明例
A	10	700	5	500	4	94	"	"	370	29	17	
A	11	680	4	510	12	94	"	"	410	22	12	比較例
A	12	720	4.	610	4	94	"	ハーライト	340	23	12	
B	13	670	4	400	4	93	"	^' 	430	28	17	
В	14	710	4	360	4	92	"	עז	420	28	17	
C	15	690	4	450	4	90	N	"	460	27	16	発明例
C	16	690	4_	480	4	92	"	"	470	28	16	
D	17	700	4	510	4	97	"	"	440	27	16	
D	18	710	4	460	4	97	"	"	460	27	16	
D	19	680	5	420	0.4	98	~	"	430	21	10	比較例
E	20	650	4	460	4	8.2	"	"	510	27	16	発明例
E	21	660	4	400	4	90	"	"	500	2 5	15	
E	22	690	4	270	4	92	"	へ。イナイト+マルテンサイト	580	22	13	
E	23	710	1	410	4	75	"	v. 1411	570	23	13	比較例
E	24	55 0	4	510	4	δ5	"	"	570	21	11	
F	25	620	4	480	4	91	"	"	570	2.5	15	発明例
F	26	640	4	450	4	91	650	"	540	29	19	<u></u>

[0022]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the electroseamed steel pipe excellent in the fluid pressure bulge-forming nature used for automobile structural members, such as a suspension arm, is obtained as mentioned above.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

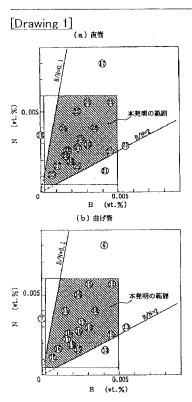
[Drawing 1] They are graph charts showing a relation with the peripheral length rate of increase at the time of fluid pressure bulge forming of N of the electroseamed steel pipe of this invention, B addition, a straight pipe, and a curved pipe.

[Drawing 2] They are graph charts showing a relation with the peripheral length rate of increase at the time of fluid pressure bulge forming of a width contraction percentage, a straight pipe, and a curved pipe.

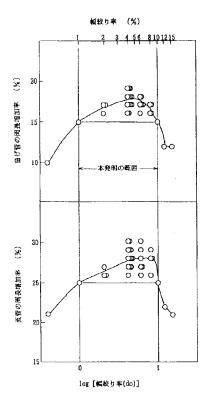
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DRAWINGS



[Drawing 2]



(19) 日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

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C 2 2 C 38/06		C 2 2 C 38/06
		審査請求 未請求 請求項の数3 〇L (全 5 頁)
(21)出願番号	特願平8-247649	(71)出願人 000004123 日本網管株式会社
(22)出顧日	平成8年(1996)9月19日	東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目1番2号
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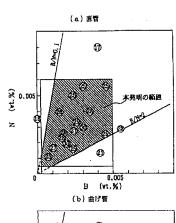
(54) [発明の名称] 液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管およびその製造方法

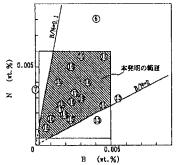
(57)【要約】

【課題】 サスペンションアーム等の自動車足廻り部品、フレーム部品など自動車構造部品の素材に要求される液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管およびその製造方法を提供すること。

【解決手段】 重量で、C:0.01~0.1%、Si:0.005~1.0%、Mn:0.2~1.6%、Al:0.01~0.08%、N:0.0006~0.006%、B:0.0002~0.005%を含み、S≤0.015%、0.1≤B/N≤2、Ti+Nb+V≤0.01%

で、残部が実質的に鉄よりなる鋼帯を素材とした液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管。また、前記鋼帯はスラブを熱間圧延後ランナウト中での600~720℃で2秒以上温度保持あるいは徐冷の後350~550℃で巻取り、80%以上のフェライトと残部ベイナイト組織とし、幅絞り率1~10%でサイジングして造管する。





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 重量で、C:0.01~0.1%、Si:0.005~1.0%、Mn:0.2~1.6%、Al:0.01~0.08%、N:0.0006~0.006%、B:0.0002~0.005%を含み、S≤0.015%

 $0.1 \leq B/N \leq 2$

 $T i + Nb + V \le 0.01\%$

で、残部が実質的に鉄よりなることを特徴とする液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管。

【請求項2】 重量で、C:0.0.1~0.1%、S i:0.005~1.0%、Mn:0.2~1.6%、 AI:0.01~0.08%、N:0.0006~0. 006%、B:0.0002~0.005%を含み、 S≦0.015%

 $0. 1 \leq B / N \leq 2$

 $T i + N b + V \le 0.01\%$

で、残部が実質的に鉄よりなるスラブを熱間圧延後ランナウト中での600~720℃で2秒以上温度保持あるいは徐冷の後350~550℃で巻取り、80%以上のフェライトと残部ベイナイト組織とした鋼帯を、幅絞り率が1~10%になるように造管することを特徴とする液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管の製造方法。

【請求項3】 前記電縫鋼管の電縫部あるいは全体を500~700℃で焼鈍することを特徴とする請求項1または請求項2記載の液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、例えばサスペンションアームなどの自動車足廻り部品、フレーム部品などの自動車構造部品をなす液圧パルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管およびその製造方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】加工性に優れた電縫鋼管用熱延鋼帯に関する従来技術として、例えば特開昭60-17053号公報には、所定の化学組成を有する鋼を特定の組織とすることによって、電縫溶接後の伸び、偏平性、拡管性を向上させることが開示されている。また、特開昭60-21357号公報には、所定の化学組成を含有することで、偏平性、拡管性、溶接ビード部の切削性を向上させることが開示されている。

【0003】一方、加工性に優れた熱延鋼帯に関する従来技術として、例えば特公昭62-37089号公報、特公平1-46583号公報、特公平1-46583号公報、特公平2-48608号公報、特公平4-24418号公報には、所定の化学組成を有する鋼の組織の構成比を特定の割合とすることで鋼帯の伸びフランジ成形性等を向上させることが開示されている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】電縫鋼管の成形方法として液圧パルジ成形は有力な加工手段であるが、大きな張出しを行う場合、または曲げ加工後に張出しを行う場合などでは、特開昭60-17053号公報あるいは特開昭60-21357号公報に記載されたような従来技術によって製造された電縫鋼管では、破断が生じるのを防ぐために、中間焼鈍が必要である。

【0005】一方、特公昭62-37089号公報、特公平1-43005号公報、特公平1-46583号公報、特公平2-48608号公報、特公平4-24418号公報などに示されたものをそのまま電縫鋼管に適用しても造管歪みによる延性、特に一様伸び(U-E!)の低下が著しく、厳しい液圧パルジ成形を行うことは困難である。

【0006】本発明は、これらの問題点を解消し、サスペンションアーム等の自動車足廻り部品、フレーム部品など自動車構造部品の素材に要求される液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管およびその製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明に係る液圧バルジ 成形性に優れた電縫鋼管は、C:0.01~0.1%、S:0.005~1.0%、Mn:0.2~1.6%、AI:0.01~0.08%、N:0.0006~0.006%、B:0.0002~0.005%を含み、

 $S \le 0.015\%$

 $0.1 \leq B/N \leq 2$

Ti+Nb+V≤0.01%

で、残部が実質的に鉄よりなるものである。

【0008】また、液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管の製造方法は、重量で、C:0.01~0.1%、Si:0.005~1.0%、Mn:0.2~1.6%、Al:0.01~0.08%、N:0.0006~0.006%、B:0.0002~0.005%を含み、S≤0.015%

0. $1 \le B / N \le 2$

 $Ti+Nb+V \leq 0.01\%$

で、残部が実質的に鉄よりなるスラブを熱間圧延後ランナウト中での600~720℃で2秒以上温度保持あるいは徐冷の後350~550℃で巻取り、80%以上のフェライトと残部ベイナイト組織とした鋼帯を、幅絞り率が1~10%になるように造管することにある。

【0009】また、前記電縫鋼管の電縫部あるいは全体を500~700℃で焼鈍することにある。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明に係る液圧バルジ成形性に 優れた電縫鋼管の成分組成の限定理由は下記の通りであ る。Cは所望量のベイナイトを生成させ、目標とする組 織を確保するために必須な元素である。添加量が重量比

で 0.01~0.1%の間で、造管歪による液圧バルジ 成形性の低下が少なく、かつ液圧バルジ成形性に優れた 電縫鋼管が得られる。添加量がこれよりも多くとも、少 なくとも造管歪による延性の低下が大きくなり、液圧バ ルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管は得られない。Siはフェ ライトの生成を促進し、所望のフェライト量を確保する ために有用な元素である。重量比で0.005%未満で は添加効果に乏しく、一方1.0%を越えると電縫溶接 部の液圧バルジ成形性が劣化するためこれを上限とす る。Mnは所望量のベイナイトを生成させ、目標とする 組織を確保するために必須な元素である。添加量が重量 比で 0. 2~1. 6%の間でベイナイトが微細に分散し た組織が得られる。添加量が 0.2%よりも少ないとパ 一ライト変態が起こり、また1、6%より多いとフェラ イト変態が抑制され、いずれも所望の組織が得られず、 造管による液圧パルジ成形性の低下が大きくなる。A I は脱酸元素として添加され、その添加効果は0.01% が下限であり、一方〇、〇8%を越えると介在物の増大 により液圧バルジ成形性が劣化する。Sは電縫部の液圧 バルジ成形性を劣化させることから0.015%以下と することが必要である。Ti、Nb、Vの添加は造管歪 による液圧バルジ成形性の低下を抑制し、液圧バルジ成 形性に優れた電縫鋼管が得られる。過剰な添加はむしろ 造管歪による液圧パルジ成形性の低下が大きくなる。す なわちTi、Nb、Vの総計添加量がO. O1%を越え ると液圧バルジ成形性の低下が大きくなるので、総計 0.01%を添加量の上限とする。

【0011】Nは0.006%を越えると液圧バルジ成 形性が低下するのでこれを上限とする。0.006% より少ないと仕上げスタンド間でAINとして析出せ ず、オーステナイト粒が粗大化し、液圧バルジ成形性が 低下するのでこれを下限とする。日は0.0002%以 上添加でNの液圧バルジ成形性への悪影響を無害化する 効果があり、添加により液圧バルジ成形性が向上する。 この液圧バルジ成形性改善効果はB/N比がO、1~2 の間で著しい。一方、添加量が0.002%を超えると かえって液圧バルジ成形性が低下するのでこれを上限と する。図1にN、B添加量と液圧バルジ成形性との関係 を示す。ここで液圧バルジ成形性は60.5mmφ×2. 6mmtの電縫鋼管(直管)、およびこれを曲げ半径20 OmmRで90°に曲げ加工した(曲げ管)に内側から液 圧を付与し、破断時の周長変化率(do)で評価した。 図1において(a)は直管、(b)が曲げ管についての データ(丸付き数値)である。NおよびB元素が本発明 の規定範囲にある場合、すなわちN: 0. 0006~ O、OO6%、B:O、OOO2~O、OO5%を含 み、かつ0. 1≦B/N≦2の場合には、直管で25% 以上、曲げ管で15%以上の高い周長変化率を示し、液 圧バルジ成形性に優れていることがわかる。

【〇〇12】上記成分組成を有する電縫鋼管は熱延鋼帯

を素材としており、該熱延鋼帯とするべく熱延に供されるスラブは、連続鋳造後一旦A3変態点以下まで冷却してから再加熱してもよいし、連続鋳造後連続的に熱間圧延を行ってもよい。

【0013】前記熱間圧延による仕上圧延後の鋼帯は、 巻き取られるまでのランナウト中での600~720℃ の温度域で2秒以上温度保持あるいは徐冷しなければな らない。この温度域での保持時間が2秒に満たないか徐 冷されないときは前記所望ののフェライト量が得られず 液圧バルジ成形性が低下する。

【 ○ ○ 1 4 】前記仕上圧延後の鋼帯はミクロ組織の第2相をベイナイト組織とするために巻取温度を350~550℃を越えるとパーライトが生成するため、造管歪による液圧バルジ成形性の低下が大きくなる。一方350℃未満ではマルテンサイトが生成し鋼帯での強度が増すことにより造管歪による液圧バルジ成形性の低下が大きくなる。

【0015】電縫鋼管の液圧バルジ成形性は、鋼成分、鋼帯のミクロ組織に加えて、成形による歪量の影響もうける。成形による幅絞り率が10%を越えると液圧バルジ成形性の低下が著しくなるため、これを上限とする。また成形による幅絞り率が1%に満たないと周方向での液圧バルジ成形性が不均一となり、成形性が相対的に低い部位に歪みが集中し、液圧バルジ成形性を低下させるため、これを下限とする。なお、幅絞り率は次式による。

【0016】上記のような所定の成分組成を有し、上記 製造条件によって得られる80%以上のフェライトと残 部ベイナイトからなる組織を有する熱延鋼帯を、成形に よる幅絞り率が1~10%で造管された電縫鋼管は、造 管歪による液圧バルジ成形性低下量が小さく、かつ造管 後に優れた液圧バルジ成形性を有する理由は次のように 考えられる。無加工の熱延鋼帯においてはフェライト分 率の高いものほど液圧バルジ成形性が高い。しかし、プ レーンなフェライト組織は造管等の加工硬化に伴う液圧 バルジ成形性低下が著しい。これは加工時に活動する転 位がすべり面にそって均一にすべり加工硬化を起こすた めであると考えられる。これに対して、20%未満のべ イナイトを含ませると、転位のすべりが不均一に起こ り、ある程度加工が進行しても可動転位密度が高く、液 圧バルジ成形性の低下が抑制されるものと考えられる。 さらに液圧バルジ成形性に悪影響をおよぼすNをBによ り無害化することで液圧バルジ成形性の高い電縫鋼管が 得られる。

[0017]

【実施例】次に、本発明を適用して得られた電縫鋼管に ついて具体的に説明する。

(実施例1) 表1に示す8種の鋼を溶製し、表2に示すように本発明に規定した熱延条件、造管条件にて60. $5\phi \times 2$. $6 \, \mathrm{mm} \, \mathrm{t} \, \mathrm{om} \, \mathrm{g}$

を直管のまま或いは200mmR-90°の曲げ加工後に 液圧バルジ試験を行い周長変化率を評価した。本発明成 分を満足する鋼A~Fは直管、曲げ管の何れにおいても 比較鋼G、Hに比べ高い液圧バルジ成形性を示す。

[0018]

【表1】

翔	С	Si	Mn	Р	S	Al	N	В	その他	B/N	
A	0.03	0.02	0.25	0.01	0.012	0.03	0.0009	0.0005		0.56	
В	0.05	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.006	0.03	0.0023	0.0017	Ti:0.01	0.74	i
С	0.05	0.02	1.27	0.01	0.002	0.04	0.0028	0.0024		0.85	発明材
D	0.01	0.01	0.80	0.07	0.006	0.03	0.0017	0.0010	0.01Nb-0.3Cu-0.2Ni		/ / / /
E	0.07	0.46	1.28	0.01	0.001	0.03	0.0026	0.0018	Ca:0.001	0.69	
F	0.05	0.05	1.26	0.10	0.001	0.03	0,0017	0.0024	0.01Nb-0.3Cu-0.2N1	1.41	
							0.0034			0.00	比較材
Н	0.04	0.01	1.26	0.01	0.011	0.03	0.0028	0.0029	Ti:0.02	1.04	

[0019]

【表2】

鋼	番	中間保	中間保	卷取	幅校	71711	第2相		周長増加率(%)		
	号	持温度	持時間	温度	り率	分率		TS	直管	曲管	
		(°C)	(s)	(℃)	(%)	(%)		(MPa)			
Α	1	650	4	520	4	94	1711	380	29	17	
В	2	690	4	480	4	92	"	410	28	17	
C	3	700	5	400	4	91	"	450	27	16	発明例
D	4	710	4	510	4	98	11	440	27	16	
E	5	710	4	420	4	88	"	520	26	15	
F	6	650	4	480	4	93	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	540	25	15	
G	7	680	4	420	4	91	"	420	18	7	比較例
H	8	580	4	460	4	91	"	430	21	10	

【0020】(実施例2)前記した鋼 $A\sim F$ を用いて表 3に示すように熱延条件、造管条件を種々変化させて製造した鋼帯を、 $60.5\phi\times 2.6mt$ の電縫鋼管に造管した。これらの鋼管を直管のまま或いは200mR-90 の曲げ加工後に液圧パルジ試験を行い周長変化率を評価した。熱延条件、50口組織、造管条件が本発明

で規定した条件を満たしている鋼管は、直管、曲げ管の 何れにおいても比較例に比べ高い液圧バルジ成形性を示 す。

[0021]

【表3】

Acces	777	- t- an m	T	We rate	1= 5-6		I					
鋼	番	中間保	中間保	巻取	幅段	フェライト	造管後	第2相		尚長增	川率(%)	
	号	持温度	持時間	温度	り率	分率	烧鈍		T 5	直管	曲管	
		(°C)	(8)	(°C)	(%)	(%)	(°C)		(MPa)			
A	9	700	4	490	4	94	なし	4. 1441	390	29	17	発明例
Α	10	700	5	500	4	94	"	"	370	29	17	
Α	11	680	4	510	12	94	"	"	410	22	12	比較例
A	12	720	4.	510	4	94	"	ハーライト	340	23	12	
В	13	670	4	400	4	93	"	^ 1†1}	430	28	17	
В	14	710	4	360	4	92	"	"	420	28	17	
C	15	690	4	450	4	90	"	"	460	27	16	発明例
C	16	690	4	480	4	92	"	"	470	26	16	
D	17	700	4	510	4	97	"	"	440	27	16	
D	18	710	4	460	4	97	"	"	460	27	16	
D	19	880	5	420	0.4	98	~	"	430	21	10	比較例
E	20	650	4	460	4	8.2	"	"	510	27	16	発明例
E	21	560	4	400	4	90	"	"	500	2 5	15	
E	22	590	4	270	4	92	"	へ。イナイト+マルテンサイト	580	22	13	
E	23	710	1	410	4	75	11	ላ' ብታብት	570	2 3	13	比較例
E	24	550	4	510	4	65	"	"	570	21	11	
F	25	520	4	480	4_	91	"	"	570	25	15	発明例
F	26	640	4	450	4	91	650	"	540	29	19	

[0022]

【発明の効果】以上のように本発明によれば、サスペンションアーム等の自動車構造部材に用いられる液圧バルジ成形性に優れた電縫鋼管が得られる。

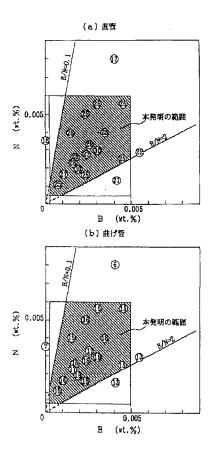
【図面の簡単な説明】

曲げ管の液圧バルジ成形時の周長増加率との関係を示す グラフ図である。 【図2】幅絞り率と直管および曲げ管の液圧バルジ成形

【図2】幅絞り率と直管および曲げ管の液圧バルジ成形 時の周長増加率との関係を示すグラフ図である。

【図1】本発明の電縫鋼管のN、B添加量と直管および

【図1】



【図2】

